treated. The Central Commutee were charged t keep it floating until the great battle of reform, in which the Whigs are now engaged, was fought and won; and as a memento of the important trust re-posed by the Whig Young Men of Missouri in the hands of their Central Committee. Mr. T. Miller, of Boon, received it on behalf of

the committee, in a few appropriate remarks, is which he stated that it had pussed into the hands of Whigs as warm and true as the State furnished and pledged the necessing and untiring exertion of the Central Committee in their endeavors to carry out, in spirit and in latter, the trust repose in them by the Whig Young Men of the State. Never should it be lowered or cease to wave until State, should henceforth be the aim of the Centra Committee.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Col. O'FALLON, of St. Louis, for the ami able and potite manner in which he had discharge the duties of President of the Old Soldiers' Con-

As the Colonel was leaving the stand, three hearty cheers were given for the Aid-de-Camp of General Harrison.

On further motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Judge Topp, of Boone, for the effi-cient and gentlemanly manner in which he had dis-charged the duties of President of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

After the adjournment, on the river bank, in the presence of the assembled crowd, Mr. James Auli, on beholf of the Lafayette delegation, presented to the St. Louis delegation, the banner born by that delegation, accompanied with a few appropriat remarks as to the object of the donation.

In return, the St. Louis delegation presthrough Mr. Chambers, the flag born by the Chief Marshall of the delegation, and a number of boxes of hard cider, accompanied by some remarks.

### From the Spirit of 76. TERRITORIAL FREEHOLD QUALIFI-CATION.

Amongst the numerous bugbears got up by the Van Buren leaders with which to frighten the community, none has been relied upon more than the charge that General Harrison, while Governor of the Indiana territory, approved a law requiring next General Assembly, from this District and a freehold qualification for voters. We fully explained, sometime since, the nature of this law, and the necessity which arose for its passage; and if the Van Buren editors had been honest enough to have published the preamble which precedes the garbled section which they quote, that alone would have set the matter at rest. But forgeries, garbled extracts, and slanders are now chiefly re-lied upon by such men to sustain their sinking the law of 1807, without the preamble which states expressly that the law was passed for the purpose of explaining the meaning of the act of ingress of 1800 for the Government of the Indiana territory, which required a freehold of fifty acres of land as a qualification for voters. Robert Dale Owen, who makes some pretensions as an honorable politician, had the meanness to get up in presence of an assemblage of intelligent men, and read the section of the law precisely in the manner in which it had appeared in the Van Buthe right to require any such provision; he knew them, at least, full well the object of the law, had the whole of it before him, and could have read the preamble as well as not; and he should have left the contemptible business of imitating loco-foco newspaper to such creatures as Villian J. Peaslee, whose calibre is of the right mould, and whose character could not be affected by any additional dirty work which might be imposed on him.

Some of the Van buren editors too, finding they were detected in their frauds have since asserted that the Territorial Legislature were not bound by the ordinance and act of Congress, but had the privilege of granting universal suffrage. Such editors, if they make the assertion through ignorance, are certainly very capable of enlighten ing the public; if through knavery, they ought certainly to expect that every thing they say will be believed. Such men are either fools or knaves, and they may take either horn of the dilemma they choose.

But our object is to show that Congress was not satisfied with the liberal construction put upon the ordinance by the Territorial Legislature of 1807, and in order to settle the question they pas

sed the following law, which may be found page 54, Laws of the United States, vol. 9. An act extending the right of suffrage in the

Indiana Territory. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That every free white male person in the Indiana territory, above the age of twenty one years, having been a citizen of the United States, & resident in the said territory, one year next prece ding an election of representatives, and who has a legal or equitable title TO A TRACT OF LAND OF THE QUANTITY OF FIFTY ACRES, or who may become the purchaser from the United States of a TRACT OF LAND OF THE QUANTITY OF FIFTY ACRES, OF Who

holds in his own right a town lot of the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, shall be entitled to

vote for representatives to the general assembly of

the said territory. J. B. VARNUM. Speaker of the House of Representatives, GEO, CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 26, 1808.

APPROVED.

TH. JEFFERSON. Here then is the repetition of the freehold qual ification. By whom was this required! By Gen Harrison or by Congres! By whom was this FIFTY DOLLAR and HUNDRED DOLLAR law APPROVED! Gen. Harrison or by THOMAS JEFFERSON!-We think that our Secretary of State should now get himself into better business than copying old Territorial Laws and affixing the big scal, to be scattered all over this State and Ohio; and whenever Robert Dale Owen and William J. Peaslee again allude to the subject, we hope some honest farmer will rise in the crowd, refer to the law which we have published and ask who is THOMAS JEFER-

to be held at Rocheport on the 4th instant, for Damocrats-"party" Democrats ALONE! Such is the reciprocation of the recent hospitality of the Whigs We understand invitations have been tendered and accepted amongst the office-holders here, and the elite at Franklin and other places. Such is modern of the citizens of Boon's Lick Township, to whom in full communion with the Democratic Republicans democracy and such is party patriotism. The friends this great question was argued-hour and hour aof the seldier and statesman who "fought more bout. Dr. Redman did not deny, when called to do the most orthodox among them. 'other American General, and was never defeated" Message and the Report were genuine-but defend- which the speech of General Harrison, as above, -the friends of this man are excluded from the ed the measure to the full extent of his ability--al- has been picked out for the purpose of giving celebration of the anniversary he percentaged—and though he endeavoured to screen Mr. Van Buren, as this in the name of Democracy (!) and by Demo-much as possible, by parading and reading the reccatic leaders! Did ever bigotry, on the one hand, cent letter of Mr. Peinsett, to the Editor of the and a dread of truth on the other, go farther than Richmond Enquirer, in which he certifies that the tion of gentlemen to the state of affairs when the in this! -- Stockholder.

# POLITICAL CHANGES.

White we chronicle so many changes to the Whig side, it is proper to notice the other side. whenever a change occurs, which is not often. In Kentucky, however, the Whigs have lately swapped off R. A. Wickliffe, for P. H. Pope, and threw in Heavy Daniel to bout. We have the best of the hargain by great odds.—Cis. Gez.

# THE TIMES.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, JULY 4, 1840.



0 TONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM 10 Proposed by General Jackson—Dissuaded by Van the great battle was fought and won. Organization Proposed by General Jackson-Dissuaded by Van and activity on the part of the young men of the Buren-Titu Propose will establish it by the election of General HARRISON.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET .-

FOR PRESIDENT,

or onto.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

# John Tyler, of Va.

United States,
PHILIP COLE, of Washington.
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis, SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson. STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missou-ri, assembled in the City of Jefferson, Monday, October 21st, 1889. FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County. FOR LIEUT, GOVERNOR, JOSEPH BOGY, of Ste. Genevieve. EDWARD M. SAMUEL, of Liberty.

GEORGE C. SIBLEY, of St. Charles. Cr We are authorized to announce the names of the following gentlemen, as candidates for the

County, viz. For the Senate-Joseph Coopen. . For the House of Representatives -- Henry W Kring, Azariah R. Anderson, Thomas Jackman, and James H. Birch.

Having offered every thing that was fair in the cause; and to be consistent they gave to the world eral Harrison now go to work in Howard, with a own official "recommendation" by the certificate of clear majority, an able and popular ticket, and MEN Mr. Poinsett that he did not know what he was doing! who will represent the interests of the County and Read-From the New York Courier & Ecquirer: the dignity of the State, regardless of its effect either upon other men or other parties.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends must bear with us this week--we have no room, even for editorial comment. We sary to the right understanding of the matter. have received an unusual number of communications from our best correspondents, and regret our ren papers. He knew very well that neither the inability to give them to our readers this week. Territorial legislature nor Governor Harrison had Next week we will try and make room for some of measure very nearly the degree of necessity for

of the Glasgow Literary Institution.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH AT COLUMBUS. this week. We shall issue extra's next week, containing this and his letter to Mr. Lyons, &c.

The last Democrat, is equally abusive and low, as the preceding number. Keep it up neighbor,the emetic works well.

omb, to be presented to the Editor of the Hickory Club, has been received, and the directions will be

# TO JOHN J. LOWRY,

President of the Branch Bank at Fayette. Sir: I desire to call your attention to the 17th section of the Act chartering the Bank of Missouri. It is in these words :

17. No person holding any office of profit or rust under the government of the United States or of this State, shall be a director or officer of said

Now, sir, will you be good enough to inform the public if the clear provision of this section has not been violated in your Bank, from the moment of its organization, in the person of Wade M. Jackson, who holds the office of Magistrate in Monitenu township, in Howard county. I know that at least one conscientious Whig declined the appointment of Director on this ground, expressely.

While I have my pen in hand, I will also cal your attention to the 21st section, as follows:

§ 21. All directors must be citizens of Missouri-& none but stockholders shall be cilifible as a director, except as a director on the part of the State, and no director in any other bank, or the partner in trade of such director, nor two persons trading it partnership at the same time, shall be eligible as irectors.

In explanation of the above provision, will you be good enough to inform the public if two of the state directors have not been intimately connected as partners in trade for several months, and even up to this day.

I entertain no objection to either of the above named gentleman, and am aware that they possess the entire confidence of the public :-- but you are a great stickler for the constitution and laws, and have frequently been heard to denounce banks and bank officers, as persons who usually disregard them, and therefore sincerely desire, for the sake of your consistency and vigilance as an officer, that VERY DEMOCRATIC. -Another Festival is you bring this matter before the board at your car-31. liest leisure.

# THE STANDING ARMY.

Since the appearance of the last Times, Col. Birch has met Doctor Redman before an assembly had a vote wherewith to back his speech.) He was President had "NO PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE proper by the Senate of the United States to pub President !"

This admission-this disgraceful "backing out" -this certificate of his own shame, by his own offi- declare war. The House thought so, and declined cer, in connection with the carnest recommandation the publication on their part. However, having of "the PLAN submitted by that officer," as already been made public, it became a duty to assume a Go it, humbug !

quoted from his sworn message, seals the fate of Martin Van Buren with all honorable men. Lot the man who promised to walk in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson, instead of standing by taken. Andrew Jackson, instead of standing by "the responsibility" he had assumed, procures the certificate of a Cabinet officer, whose bread was in his hands, that he had solemnly and strongly recommended to the consideration of Congress 'a plan' of which he had "im previous knowledget"

That Martin Van Boren was either false to the ountry, and false to his outh in the first place, or has procured his Secretary to certify a fulsehood now, no rational man, with the constitution before him, can hesitate to decide. The verdiet therefore, of men who respect themselves, and have the least care for the interest of the country, cannot be doubtful after this shameless and cowardly prevarication, by a man who has been honorized to cit William Menry Marrison, the seat of Washington!

TO YOUR TENTS! O ISRAEL!! You who are for converting the whole country into a military encampment of Presidential soldiers, in time of Peace -of filling its jails with citizens who may be unable to buy a gun, or march at his For Electors of President and Vice President of the command, or in any respect contravene his pleasare, have but to sustain him and his may NOW.

READ, AND LEND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR. The locos cant "come it" in their desperate at-tempt to excuse Van Buren's Standing Army by years ago, in relation to the disbanding of the small army at that day. The letter of Mosses. Rives and Dromgoole, which occupies so much space in the last Democrat, and which embodies an extract from last Democrat, and which embodies are extract from they would wait the event. If successful, the army they would wait the event of successful, the army would of course be discharged under the law. rison (it will be seen by those who read his speech) puts his opposition to the measure mainly on the wishes of "nine tenths of his constituents," while ed republicans, took a much stronger ground. The attempt, therefore, either to set off Van Buren's bill tween France and America are made up. of 1840, by Harrison's course in 1799-or to unrepublicanize the "Democratic General" (as Richie used to call the Hero of the Thames) because he acted with such men as Samuel Smith, Willis Alston, and other patriarchs of the Jeffersonian party. Until that time, I must say that a regular army, in the same as it has on the present economical and denocratic(!) Chief Magistrate. In proof of the clear Mr. Van Buren of the responsibility of his way of honorable compromise, the friends of Gen- to clear Mr. Van Buren of the responsibility of his

We too have a file of the Aurora of that day, which puts it in our power to supply some defi ciencies in the account of the debate referred to, and some missing links in the chain of circumstances which it took place, and which are neces-

The act for raising troops, &c was passed at a time when this country was supposed by those who passed it to be on the eve of a war with France -Without pretending at this distance of time to this preparation for war (which was then justified on nearly the same ground as was the act of the We would call attention, to the advertisement in all the Army, Navy, and Militia, at the disposal of another column, giving notice of the examination the Executive in a similar supposed contingency we are enabled to state that, under the authority above referred to, the number of troops actually raised, and in campor garrison, at the time of the motion for a repoul of the act under which they We regret we cannot give this able publication were raised, was but three thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine-an amount of force not quite as dangerous, it must be admitted, were it to be kept standing forever, as if it had amounted to a hun-dred thousand men. We are enabled to state, forther, that when this motion was made for disbanding this small force, the emergency upon which it was raised had not entirely passed away. Our dif-The communication, accompanying the fine tooth tions had indeed been renewed at Paris between the liminters of the two countries, but they were as far from a final termination as are (to the best of our knowledge) the negotiations now going on at complied with, so soon as that notable being, who London upon the Northeastern boundary question, edits the "Chank" in question, can be forrested out. concerning which some persons have been so ready to rush into a war. We were still in a state of what was then called quasi war, with France Under these circumstances the speech was made, of which as follows: the above is obviously a meagre report—a mere on, erroneous open the face of it in some sum of the speech is, that Gen. H. said he should the rotes of Van Baren in the New York Convenfenceiess inhabitants of the then Northwestern vote. ries of Wisconsin and Iowa,) if he did not say added some views of his own concerning the value of militia for garrison duty, &c upon which subthis paper and elsewhere.

The vote upon the above proposition was as staed, and the year and mays are correctly given in the upon their ignorance and credulity. Letter. But it was not "a party question," and it is in drawingan inference opposite to this that the genlemen from Virginia have been led into an ur

The fact is, that several of the Republicans in Congress, along with General Harrison, opposed this resolution. General Harrison, being a delegate, could only speak against it. They roted against upon the ground taken by General Harrison, but lso upon other ground taken by a distinguished comber from Maryland, whose Republicanism the sume, undertake to call in question, but whose speech, in the same file of the Aurora which they have quoted, appears wholly to have escaped their notice. Among the nays upon this proposition, we recognise the names of a number of distinguished nembers of the Republican party of that day, and among them the following : Willis Alston, George Dent, Benj. Huger, James Lynn, Josiah Parker,

amuel Smith, Benjamin Taliferro. But what we particularly desire to draw the reader's attention to, is the speech of Gen. Samue Smith, of Maryland, delivered in the debate upon the above resolution. He was an older soldier as of that day, and up to the time of his death, which took place very recently, was recognised as one of

Gen. Smith said, among other things: "He conceived it necessary to call the recollec-

OF ITS DETAILS," and that it was sent to Con- lish the despatches of our envoys to France, which, gress "without being previously submitted to the by him, and many others, was considered in no other light than as a manifest to prepare the minds of the People for war, for all had declared that France could not otherwise do, after their publication, than

"It has been said that this part of the army was not a part of the system of defence. What else self respect to permit our columns to be made could be! To be sure, it was not the only means of even the medium of a controversy with the shanmy would operate valuably as a railying point round which the militia would assemble; it was thought that wherever the U. S. be invaded, the enemy would first be met by the militin; and that thes troops, being prepared, would rapidly come to their

"Under these impressions, Mr. Smith said be had thought it his duty to bring forward a resolution for raising eight regiments, and six troops of drag-to prove the gallant asserter of the rights of Mis oons; the House carried it further, and world twelve sour; an Abolitionist' No carthy consideration regiments and the dragoons. The measure was then thought to be so essential a feature of our defence, that there were but eleven members who voted against it. It will be recollected that a gentleman expressed an opinion that the right wing of the army of England (as it was than called) would probally come to this country (although he had no such statement-marked "A," procured by Col Benidea:) he had thought that the Southern States might ton and made the basis of his speech, in which be in danger of a descent from Hispaniola, and the essays to defend the administration against therefore that a small army might be necessary.

"It would not be considered improper for gen-tlemen to vote for continuing the men who had been ecruited into the twelve regiments a few months

"Under this statement of facts, would gentlemen reference to the course of General Harrison, forty think of destroying this army at once ! Would it axis, these "permanent and ordinary" expending of the small not be more prudent to wait two or three mounts three amounted to \$9.537,671 27, while in the

to carry them home. He trusted they would not be sent home without such provision as it had been

Gen. Smith, and other prominent and distinguish- and it was said that excuses would be found to keep plained how it was that Jefferson, who came in as

"Sir, said Mr. Smith, there is no man that places more reliance on the militia than I do; but, before place all my reliance on that truly essential part f our defence, much as I admire it, I must see a portionment of representation in Congress grev better militia law framed than exists at present. On his hands, and as a charge on his treasury, the

army except that of the officers of the thirteen re- unies of the official Reports on the riments, the amount of which was not such as in have but too much the appearance of versatility in of the party who were present. In his reply, it our Government—he should therefore vote against need scarcely be said Dr. R. did not pretend to service would be stopped immediately."

If the reader will attentively consider the pre-

eding extract from this Speech, as published in the Aurora of February 6, 1800, he will find that John Adams' 4 years, Gen. Smith, a Democrat if ever Democrat was, Average for each year, \$5,362,587-79 took stronger ground than Gen. Harrison on this Tho's. Jefferson's Syears, 841,300,788 68 juestion, and succeeded in defeating the resoluon by inducing a sufficient number of his demperatic friends to go with him against it.

This is the true history of the defeat of that res he same side as several other distinguished Republican Representatives from his native State and Maryland.

How absurd is it not to infer, then, because Gen. Harrison, representing a naked and exposed rontier of perhaps two thousand miles in extent, was opposed to a precipitate reduction of a small military force already raised, that he was an old party while trampling in the dust all its princi Federalist in principle and in action!

### From the Stockholder, THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR-

Gen. Clark goes out of his way to hent up and answer Judge Reynolds in the South. Speaking of their appearance before the people of Scott county.

particulars, and possibly inaccurate in others. The read, from the Address of the Central Committee, the statement "A," as embedded in the last Club tion, in relation to the right of free negroes to the forceses inhanitants of the then Northwestern vote. The Judge got up and denied the charge. Territory, (embracing the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and the Territory was a tissue of Federal lies, and that Van Buren the sum of the sum of never gave the vote alleged, and that the Journal of that they would more readily bear their share of the the New York Convention would clearly show that which we turned out John Quincy Adams for in expense of maintaining this force than that it no such vote was given. The General expected this, 1828, to the sum of uld be abandoned. To this suggestion Gen. H. and had provided himself at Jackson with the Journal. The Judge having thus made that document longered to evidence, the General proceeded to read for which eminent service, in saving the people the Journal which established the fact. This was money, in these pinching times of hard currency, jest he has since given practical demonstration of the Journal which established the fact. This was more value than whole tomes of description, and too much for the Judge—he could not stand it any longer, but immediately gathered up his papers and upon which, besides, his recorded opinions of a longer, but immediately gathered up his papers and much more recent date, and much better defined. left the town. The Democrats who were present are to be found spread upon the legislative annals looked rather black at seeing their leader thus this country, and have been recently quoted in publicly convicted of denying statements that he militiamen, in time of Peace! II knew to be true. Even the most reckless felt | Loathsome as it is, we hope our friends will ashumed of so barely mean an attempt to impose save and exhibit every copy they can procure absequent part of Massrs. Rives and Dromgoole's never believed the charge that Van Buren had voted to extend the right of suffrage to free negroes, who of the charge of corrupting extravagance, genoffer- clude a poor white man, who was not worth that not remind the people of the boy who had been unate error, which we think the facts do not bear sum, ore now satisfied, and will no longer support him. All that the people want, is a correct knowl- B, C's," we will at once surrender the point, and edge of the characters of the two candidates, to give | concede that the administration is as strictly eco-Harrison their support. The General has made nomical as it is purely democratic! many friends here. On to-day he addresses the citizens of Madison. I have no doubt of the Gener- figures" set out in the foregoing will be made good al's success, if he does as well in the other strong from the stump during the county canvass this holds of Loco-focoismus he has here.

This address of the Central Committee, contains ionorable members from Virginia will not, we pre- not one syllable against Judge Reynolds. It was written by four of his neighbors and associates, the 19th of July for the purpose of organizing and whose names are subscribed to it along with the pledge that they have made their quotations from are requested to attend, as a full meeting is necesfournals and Documents, "fairly and impartially." Indeed, with such scrupulous fidelity have they executed the laborious task assigned them by the Convention, that even the very violence of the Press C. Stathy Esq. of St. Charles, as a candidate has passed it by as impervious and invulnerable to represent the people of Missouri in the 27th What therefore, will be the verdict of the people of Congress. Howard in reference to one of her citizens who well as an older man than Gen. Harrison, (and thus, solemnly, in a county nearly 300 miles from home, pronounced-not the arguments, but the didate to represent the people of Missouri statements of his neighbors--'a tissue of federal in the 27th Congress. mes!" The Era well remarks, that Clark deserves the thanks of the whole country for the workmanbattles in the 2d war for Independence than any so by Col. B., that the published extracts from the we have already intimated, is a part of the dehate like manner in which he is doing up the Judge"-and, whether successful or otherwise, the people of Howard ESPECIALLY owe it to their character to seal by their verdict their estimate between a sly, tricky standerer, and an open, bold and honorable man, whom she has raised up herself, and who is Foun, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of an honor to her wherever he goes.

Copies of the Address of the Committee, for this County, may yet be had at their rooms, or at the Times office.

for The last Fulton Reformer proves, by the cercates of several of the most respectable men in Callaway, that Judge Reynolds did speak of Nick Biddle as the present President of the U.S. Bank! From the Stockholder.

Our Randolph correspondent must excuse us. We cannot even conceive of any concurrence of causes which would enable us to justify it to our efence adapted but it was considered that this ar- doned conductors of the Hickory Club. The Address of the Central Committee of Kentucky, which we publish to day, will show their character, when it is remembered that the same false and deceptive garantees which it exposes in reference to the circular letter and the Cheviot speech of General Harrison, has been the very basis of its reliance and of that of the Democrat, uri an Abolitionist! No earthly consideration could induce an honorable man, or set of men, hus to expose themselves, forever, to the indig pant distrust of every manly minded citizen. that that is for them-and the people. The last number, however, contains an official

the charge of extravagance. And what does Col. Benton's classified "statement" make out to have been the "aggregate amount for permanent and longer, for although they could not be drafted into che old regiments, yet many of them might and count of objects either extraordinary or temporobably would be recruited for those regiments.

ary?" Read the 3d column of statement "A," will be seen that in the year 1825, the first year measure is all answered, and more than answered by the subjoined facts from the N. Y. Express. Harordinary portion of the 39 millions which the Whigs charge on the administration majorities in "This army had been called a standing army, Congress may go for nothing, until it be ex-"Sir, said Mr. Smith, there is no man that places 8200,000 yearly, during his whole eight years, recruited for the new regiments than would fill the permanant army, of course no extraordinary expense beyond the u-ual estimated expenses of the from which he pledged himself to prove them, if in his opinion ought to induce a conduct that would any respect doubted or gainsaid by the watchmen the motion, under a firm reliance that there ruiting question the accuracy of the statements read by Col. B. which were as follows:

Recapitulation of Expenses.

821,450,359 19 Average for each year, 85,162,598 58.

These sums, the reader will remark, included all the expenses of John Adams and Jeffersonrhion, in opposing which Gen. Harrison took same side as several other distinguished Re. Same side as several other distinguished Re. true democracy of that day, complained of the prodigality of the administration of Mr. Admis, and promised retrenchment and reform. They succeeded in the elections and kept their promise.

Mr. Van Buren and his old federal associates. who have stolen the name of the Democratic ples, promised equally fair if the people would trust them—and lo! they heave reduced the whole expenditures,\* which in Mr. Admins' first

\$39,164,745 00.

ment and ordinary" expendi and as already stated, that this retreaching winof the democratic (!) party have reduced these

86,537,671 27,

813,003,321 83

it is proposed we shall re-elect him to the office of President of the United States, and Commund er in chief of the Army, Navy and BJ-100,000

Many who the last Hickory Club. If its attempt or the attempt it contains, to get the administration clea-"kept so long in his a-b abs that he forgot his A.

\*\* \* We are an horized to say that the offices and

A meeting will be held in Glasgow on Saturday School Room, between the hours of 11 and 12.

III-We are authorized to unnounce Gronge

1027We are authorized to announce En WARD M. SAMUEL, Esq. of Liberty, as a can-

We are authorized to announce William IVLOR. Esq., as a candidate for the office of clock of the county court of Howard county. We are authorized to announce Auraga W

uson, Esq., as a candidate for the office of lerk of the county court of Howard county. We are authorized to announce NATHANDEL

the county court of Howard county. We are authorized to announce Jour M. Davis as a candidate for the office of Assessor, of Chariton

County, at the August election. ( We are authorized to announce Ground CHAPMAN, as a candida. for Justice of the Peace,

for Franklin Township, Howard County. 67-We are authorized to announce Capt. Jons Candlewick, for sale by RICHARD H LAW. Mous, as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Howard county.

### Glasgow Male and Female Seminary.

IME semi annual examination of the Glasgow Male and Female Seminary will commence on Thursday, the 9th of July, and terminate on Fri-day following. The students will be examined in the various branches of science they have severally the various transment of science may fact a studied during the present session. A number of compositions on different subjects will be read by the members of both departments.—Several original and select speeches, will also be recited by the

The next session of the school will commence on the first Monday in August. A lady of experi-ence and suitable attainments will assist in the fe-male department. Terms the same with those of male department. Ferms the same with the present session. Good loarding can be had in town at one dollar and fifty cents per week.

W. H. PORTER.

July 4th, 1840.

### Fall Races.

THE regular fell races will commence over the Fayette course on Tuesday the 15th day of Sentember next, and continue five days.

First day. - Jackey Clab purse \$100, free for all, alie heats - \$10 entrance.

Second day. - Cult Stake for two year olds only, alle heats. \$50 subscription, half forfeit, now sed with twenty-one entries.

Third day .- Jockey Club purse \$200, two mile cuts, free for all - \$30 entrance.

Fourth day .--Jockey Club purse \$500, three mile cats, free for all---\$50 entrance. Fifth day .---Jockey Club and Proprietor's purse

\$200, mile heats, three best in five, \$20 entrance. Same day .- Second race Jockey Club parse \$50 free for all two year olds except the winner of the a ve Colt Stake, 85 entrance.

The winning horse for the first day will not be cluded from running any subsequent day, except with the colts. In all other respects the rules of said course will govern.
BENJAMIN WATTS, Proprietor.

Fayette, Jane 27th, 1844.

## Saddling-in Payette.



THE subscriber will continue the SADBLING BUSINESS in all White & McMillin, where he intends to keep on hand all kinds of Saddlery and Harness, SUCH AS

Ladies' hest Foreniece " " Quilted Sents tientlemen's Full-quitted Fallbacks

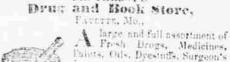
Ibin Losso-covered Spanish Full-quilted " Plain.

Bridles and Martingales, asserted. Saddle-bags and Trunks. Harness of every description Anthonious Actions. Shall be made in the nost fashronable style, of good material-, and by the best workmen, and will be disposed of on as moderate and accommodating

terms as they can be anorced at any canal appear to the upper country. OpenAll kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for Saddlery.

SAMUEL II MeMILLIN

Fayette, June 20th, 1840. Jest Received and opened, for Sale at DR. TALEOTS





Presidented Extract of Bark, Ru-man Skeletons, Lead, Turpentine, Erusles, &r. Cc. Also, a very large and varied assertment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY. which in the same first year of Mr. Van Buren amounted to only

\$39,164,745 00.

But as Col. Benton objects to putting down the wholesum, and insists only on the "perma problem. All offered for cash or approved models, All offered for cash or approved models, and ordinary," exceeding the permanent and preference of the cash of approved models.

Iron at Wholesale.

ARVEY & BIRCH are now receiving an additional supply of genuine JUNIATA IRON and NAILS, which they offer to the trade at whole-Their stock consists of

140,000 ibs. bar iron, unsorted from 2 inches square to unit ruds, including all sizes of round, square, and flat.

5000 Ibs. American blister steel. 1000 " German steel, 800 " Cast seel, three sizes, 800 "Hosp from two sizes. 100 Kegs of nails and brads, assorted. Also, six full sats of tools, including anvils, vices,

### Fayette, May Drh. 1849. The full blooded short horn Burham Bull, Suwarrow.

ows, serew plates, rasps, files, &c.



Silwarrow may be found at the following places during the season, to wit: during the season, to wit: at Mr. Roland Hughes June, August and October, at Mr. at Mr. Roland Hughes' June. George Burroughs' one week in the first part of July and September, and also—the last week in the same months; the remainder of his time he may be

JEREMIAH RUCKER, Jr.

# Losi.

BOOT, (belonging to the left foot) on the road A leading from Fayetto to Franklin, if any person has found the same they will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at this office.

### New Entablishment. WILLIAM BOYD.

SADDLER & HARNESSMAKER I AVING permanently settled in Glasgow, will keep constantly on land a good supply of every thing in his line of business. He piologes very thing in his line of business. He ploages simself that his materials shall be of the best, and is work as good as any in the West. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business if early application be made Glasgow, March 10th, 1840.

PANCY PRINTS-360 ps. Fancy Prints. 50 ps. Blue Merrimacks. 10 ps. Chambrays. RICHARD H. LAW.

12 Bales 4-1 Brown Domestics. BROWN DOMESTICS.

do 7-8 do do 6-4 do do 7-8 do do 7-8 do Sufficik driffing. Orsenburge.

I do Eod Ticking, for sale by RICHARDH LAW. Fayet'e, May 16.h, 1840.

COTTON YARN-5000 the Cotton Yarn from 500 to 1400 200 the Carpet Warn. 100 the

Payette, May 10th, 1810.